FCHS HONOR CODE PLEDGE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ BLOCK: \_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**TEST ON THE ERA OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION**

Write the letter of the most correct answer in the blank to the left of each question or statement.



**\_\_\_\_\_1. When Ben Franklin published this political cartoon in 1754, he was hoping that American colonist would sign the Albany Plan of Union and join together against –**

A. The French and Indians

B. The English Parliament

C. The Spanish

D. The Iroquois Confederation

**\_\_\_\_\_2. During the French and Indian War, the English and their American colonists were fighting over –**

A. trading rights in the Caribbean in

and around sugar islands.

B. the fur trade in the Hudson River

Valley of upstate New York.

C. land and trading posts in the Ohio

River Valley and Great Lakes area.

D. the issue of slavery in North America

and the “Middle Passage.”

**\_\_\_\_\_3. The Treaty of Paris of 1763 ended the French and Indian War, and –**

A. gave the French control over the

Catholic colony of Maryland.

B. forced the French to repay England

for the debt they had accumulated.

C. vanquished France of its territory,

while leaving England in debt..  
 D. force all Native Americans to move

West of the Mississippi River.

**\_\_\_\_\_4. American colonist were forbidden to settle west of the Appalachian Mountains by –**

A. The Proclamation of 1763

B. The Coercive Acts

C. The Suffolk Resolves

D. The Albany Plan of Union

**\_\_\_\_\_5. Americans objected to the Stamp Act of 1765 because –**

A. they could not afford the tax; most

Americans were poor.

B. they were not represented in

Parliament.

C. Americans did not pay taxes in their

various colonies, and never had.

D. it was imposed by King George III,

not Parliament.

**\_\_\_\_\_6. Which of the following *WAS NOT* a reaction of the American colonists to the Stamp Act of 1765?**

A. The Sons of Liberty were formed to

organize protests against the tax.

B. Tax collectors were hanged or

burned in effigy and intimidated.

C. Non-importation agreements were

signed and products were boycotted.

D. The Boston Tea Party resulted in an

orderly assault on British owned

property.

**\_\_\_\_\_7. After repealing the Stamp Act in 1765, the British Parliament passed this law in order to re-assert their right to tax American colonists –**

A. The Coercive Acts

B. The Declaratory Act

C. The Sugar Act

D. The Vice-Admiralty Court

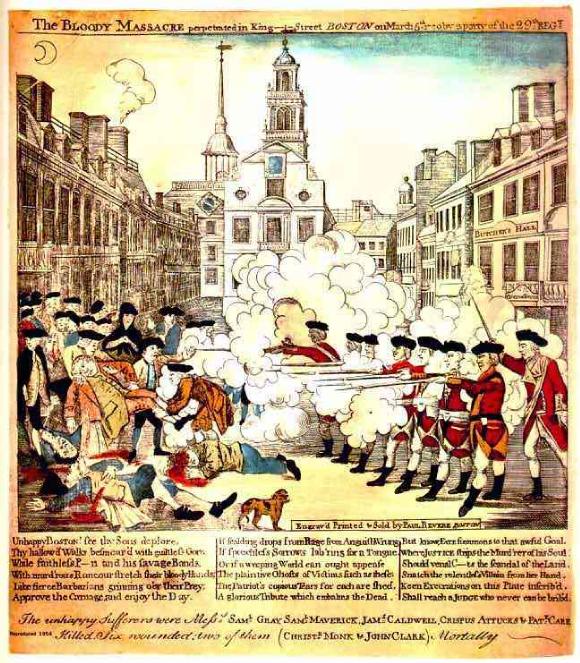
**\_\_\_\_\_8. This 1767 act was passed in order to tax a host of imported goods in the American colonies, including lead, paints, glass, paper, and tea –**

A. The Grenville Acts

B. The Townshend Acts

C. The Coercive Acts

D. The Stamp Act



**\_\_\_\_\_9. Which famous American was responsible for the sketching above, and what events of March 5, 1770, in Boston, Massachusetts are depicted in the etching?**

A. Paul Revere; The Boston Massacre

B. Sam Adams; The Boston Tea Party

C. John Hancock; Battle of Lexington

D. William Prescott; The *Gaspee* Affair

**\_\_\_\_\_10. In 1772, when a British customs ship ran aground off of Rhode Island, Americans burned the ship and provoked a severe response from England –**

A. The sinking of the *Lusitania*

B. The *Gaspee* Affair

C. The Sinking of the HMS *Serapis*

D. The *Sultana* Tragedy

**\_\_\_\_\_11. After the *Gaspee* Affair, Thomas Jefferson encouraged Americans to begin letter-writing campaigns to keep informed of the British movements and transgressions. These “shadow governments” were called –**

A. The Sons of Liberty

B. Committees of Correspondence

C. Vice Admiralty Courts

D. Joint Stock Companies

**\_\_\_\_\_12. The Tea Act of 1773 caused the price of tea to drop significantly; however, the act also included a Parliamentary approved tax. Americans responded to the act –**

A. with the Boston Tea Party.

B. by burning British trade vessels.

C. by attacking British soldiers.

D. with homespun clothing drives.

**\_\_\_\_\_13. When the Sons of Liberty dumped 342 chests of tea into Boston Harbor, the British response was –**

A. The Declaratory Act

B. The Coercive Acts

C. The Olive Branch Petition

D. The Suffolk Resolves

**\_\_\_\_\_14. Which of the following statements *DOES NOT DESCRIBE* the Coercive Acts** –

A. A military leader was brought in to

govern Massachusetts by martial

law.

B. Town hall meetings were banned,

and democracy was stifled.

C. More soldiers were brought in to

occupy Boston.

D. The Boston Harbor was opened to

British vessels for trade.

**\_\_\_\_\_15. What fraction of Americans supported the movement for Independence in the colonies?**

A. ¾ of Americans

B. ½ of Americans

C. ⅓ of Americans

D. ⅛ of Americans

**MATCHING SECTION ONE**. INDIVIDUALS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR ERA.

**A. Paul Revere**

**B. Thomas Paine**

**C. Thomas Jefferson**

**D. Nathan Hale**

**E. Samuel Adams**

**F. James Otis**

**G. John Hancock**

**H. Benjamin Franklin**

**I. George Washington**

**J. Samuel Prescott**

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\_\_\_\_\_16. This man succeeded in warning the minutemen of Lexington and Concord that the English were on the march. Unlike Paul Revere, he succeeded in his mission without being captured.

\_\_\_\_\_17. He was a part of the committee that drafted the *Declaration of Independence*, and served as a diplomat in France during the Revolutionary War. After the Battle of Saratoga, he convinced the French to join the war effort against England. He was the elder statesman of American Revolutionaries.

\_\_\_\_\_18. This man coined the expression, “No Taxation Without Representation!” By the end of the Revolution, however, he suffered from dementia, and he is rarely remembered today as a “Founding Father.”

\_\_\_\_\_19. This man is remembered best for warning American minutemen that the British were marching towards Lexington, Massachusetts. He was also a silversmith and an artist who depicted “The Bloody Massacre” in March of 1770.

\_\_\_\_\_20. He organized Committees of Correspondence to disperse information about British Tyranny in the early 1770s. In 1776, he was the principle author of the *Declaration of Independence*.

\_\_\_\_\_21. He was the leader of the Sons of Liberty in Boston and is known to have participated in the Boston Tea Party. When the English marched towards Lexington in April of 1775, he was one person they expected to arrest.

\_\_\_\_\_22. This Dutch schoolmaster was hanged by the British for espionage. His last words: “My only regret is that I have but one life to lose for my country.”

\_\_\_\_\_23. He wrote the pamphlet *Common Sense*, encouraging Americans to declare independence in January of 1776. He also penned *The American Crisis* during the war to inspire the troops to fight on!

\_\_\_\_\_24. He was the Commander in Chief of the Continental Army from 1775 – 1781. His leadership during the difficult winter at Valley Forge and his daring raids against the British allowed the fledgling nation to survive the war.

\_\_\_\_\_25. He was a smuggler of sugar, rum, and molasses in the Boston area, and went on to become the mayor. He also signed the *Declaration of Independence* – in a rather impressively large script.

**\_\_\_\_\_26. The “Shot Heard ‘Round the World” was fired at this battle, the first of the Revolutionary War –**

A. The Battle of Bunker Hill

B. The Battle of Saratoga

C. The Battle of Lexington

D. The Battle of Cowpens

**\_\_\_\_\_27. Which of the statements below describes a *DISADVANTAGE* of the Continental Army as they fought for American Independence?**

A. American soldiers were largely

unfamiliar with the geography.

B. The English had many European

allies who supported them.

C. Americans had little money, limited

supplies, and almost no factories.

D. The Continental Army had poor,

untalented leaders.

**\_\_\_\_\_28. What *ADVANTAGES* did the Continental Army have during the Revolutionary War?**

A. The American Navy was more

powerful than the British.

B. Americans better understood the

geography of the region and were

willing to use guerrilla tactics.

C. Americans were unified behind

the cause of independence.

D. Americans had more money and

resources than the British.

**\_\_\_\_\_29. Which Revolutionary War battle, fought outside of Boston in June of 1775, resulted in a defeat for the American forces militarily when they ran out of ammunition? HINT: The men of the Continental Army still considered it a moral victory, because they had stood up to the English Army.**

A. The Battle of Concord

B. The Battle of Bunker Hill

C. The Battle of Ticonderoga

D. The Battle of Saratoga

**EVENTS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR PERIOD, 1774 - 1776:**

* **September, 1774**: The First Continental Congress Convenes and approves the Suffolk Resolves.
* **June, 1775**: The Battle of Bunker Hill takes place.
* **July, 1775**: The Olive Branch Petition is written by John Dickenson and sent to England.
* **July 4, 1776**: The Declaration of Independence is signed by the Founding Fathers.

**? ? ?**

**\_\_\_\_\_30. Which event would complete the timeline above?**

A. The Battle of Saratoga

B. The publication of *Common Sense*

C. The Declaratory Act

D. The Constitution was ratified.



**\_\_\_\_\_31. The battle depicted above was an important turning point in the Revolutionary War because –**

A. France signed a treaty of alliance

B. soldiers joined the Continental Army

C. Washington saved Philadelphia, PA

D. General Howe’s army was captured

**\_\_\_\_\_32. Which military leader was a Prussian volunteer who helped Washington to instill military discipline into the Continental Army during the winter at Valley Forge?**

A. Marquis de Lafayette

B. Casimir Pulaski

C. Baron Friedrich von Steuben

D. Elise Wojotowicz

**\_\_\_\_\_33. The French aide-de-camp which came to General George Washington’s assistance during the Revolutionary War was –**

A. Napoleon Bonaparte

B. Marquis de Lafayette

C. Ferdinand Foch

D. Charles de Gaulle

**\_\_\_\_\_34. Which of the following is the *MOST IMPORTANT* result of the Battle of Saratoga in 1777?**

A. General John Burgoyne’s Army

surrendered to American forces.

B. Benedict Arnold emerged as a

military hero during the battle.

C. France signed a treaty of alliance

with the Americans after the battle.

D. Horatio Gates reputation as a

military leader was sullied.

**\_\_\_\_\_35. Which nations supported the United States in the Revolutionary War with either direct military assistance or money?**

A. Spain

B. Holland

C. France

D. All of these

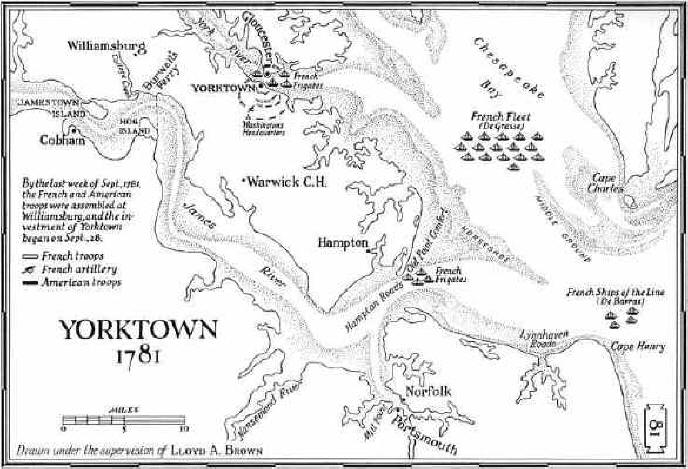
**\_\_\_\_\_36. Who was the hero of the naval battle during which the *Bonhomme Richard* defeated the HMS *Serapis*? HINT: When the British admiral had given him terms for surrender, this man retorted, “I have not yet begun to fight!”**

A. Chester Nimitz

B. John Paul Jones

C. Alfred Thayer Mahan

D. Gideon Welles



**\_\_\_\_\_37. One of the most important reasons for American victory at the Yorktown was** –

A. Cornwallis’s Army was both

inexperienced and untrained.

B. The French fleet, under the

leadership of Admiral De Grasse,

had blockaded the Chesapeake Bay.

C. George Washington had consented

to allow enslaved African-Americans

to fight against the British for the

first time.

D. A terrible strain of influenza had

struck the British Army, crippling it.

**\_\_\_\_\_38. At the Battle of Yorktown, George Washington relied upon this French commander, who was an expert in the application of siege warfare –**

A. Rochambeau

B. Bonaparte

C. Foch

D. De Gaulle

**\_\_\_\_\_39. After the British surrendered at Yorktown, the war came to an end because –**

A. the English did not control any

American territory.

B. the English had lost Burgoyne’s and

Cornwallis’ armies, and had no more

men.

C. England was over £40 Million in

debt, and had lost popular support

for the war effort at home.

D. Americans inflicted major damages

upon the English Navy.

**MATCHING SECTION**. Consequences of the American Revolution.

**A. The Treaty of Paris of 1783**

**B. Republic**

**C. Emancipation**

**D. Virginia Statute of Religious Freedom**

**E. The Virginia Declaration of Rights**

**F. The Treaty of Paris of 1763**

\_\_\_\_\_40. This treaty granted the United States of America its independence and all of the territory to the east of the Mississippi River.

\_\_\_\_\_41. A form of government in which the power to rule lies in the body of citizens – ideally, citizens with equal rights – to vote or select representatives to vote for them.

\_\_\_\_\_42. This document, which was added to Virginia’s state constitution in 1776, was a list of individual rights like the freedom of speech, freedom of religion, the right to bear arms, and the right to a trial jury. It would later serve as a model for the Constitution’s Bill of Rights.

\_\_\_\_\_43. Thomas Jefferson, a well-known Deist, and James Madison worked together to pass this law, passed by the Virginia State legislature in 1786. The law made it illegal to tax citizens to support a specific state-sponsored church and stated that “all men shall be free to profess …their opinion in matters of religion.”

\_\_\_\_\_44. This term refers to freeing enslaved people by law. Most northern states did so during the Revolutionary War period or immediately after the war ended.

\_\_\_\_\_45. This treaty ended the French and Indian War, and granted England all of the land which France had controlled in North America.

**ESSAY CHOICES:**

A. Describe in detail why the American Colonies demanded independence from England between the years 1763 and 1776. Why did Americans demand their independence from England? Were Americans justified in accusing the Parliament and England’s King George III of “a long train of abuses and usurpations” designed to reduce Americans under absolute despotism?

B. Describe the military conduct of the American Revolution. What were the major turning points in the war? What strategies were employed by the Continental Army to which allowed them to achieve victory against the powerful British Army? What role did outsiders play in the war? How was George Washington a key figure in the war?

C. The *Declaration of Independence* is one of the defining documents in American History. According to the *Declaration of Independence*, what is the purpose of government? When does the government have the right to rule over a group of people? When is it appropriate for a group of people to overthrow their government and replace it? How well did Americans live out their belief that “all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights – that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness…”?